

CABLE NEWS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—It may be stated, on excellent authority, that there is every chance that when the sugar schedule is finally passed it will contain a provision for a one cent general rate, with eight-tenths of a cent on Cuban sugar, with the three-years' clause eliminated.

The bill now provides for a rate of about 1.22 on sugar testing 96 degrees, or about one cent on 96 degrees Cuban sugar.

The complaint is, that not only is the tariff reduced, but free sugar is provided at the end of three years, and the three-year clause is objectionable. If that clause were eliminated, without other changes, the rate would incur Democratic opposition, but a slight concession in the rate might be accepted in return for the elimination of the three-years' clause.

COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

That is why some of the Democratic senators believe that a one-cent general rate or an eight-tenths of a cent Cuban rate will be the basis of a compromise, but it is further suggested that there will be an understanding that at the end of three or four years the cane sugar growers of Louisiana and the beet sugar producers will be required to show whether that rate has injured them or not. This, according to information from high Democratic sources, is the probable outcome of the sugar schedule in the new tariff bill.

THE WOOL DISCUSSION.

With regard to wool, the original intention of the ways and means committee was to put a duty of twenty per cent on raw wool. The radicals in the committee insisted on free wool. An attempt was made to put the rate at fifteen per cent, but the radicals carried their protest to President Wilson.

The President was advised that the insistence for free wool would make trouble for the bill in the senate, but is said to have replied that if a fight had to be made in the matter of the duty on wool, it were better to start from a basis of free wool enacted by the house and thus give those in favor of a low duty a better position from which to fight the attacks of those who desired a comparatively high rate.

There are Democratic senators who believe that free wool is impossible, but say that a rate of fifteen per cent, or even eighteen or twenty per cent, can be accepted as a compromise.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—By an overwhelming majority, the house Democratic caucus today voted down amendments to the sugar tariff schedule, proposed by Representative Broussard of Louisiana and supported by members from the beet sugar States, to eliminate the provision for free sugar in three years and provide an immediate ten per cent reduction, to be followed by gradual reduction for six years. The vote against it was eighty-six to sixteen.

Representatives from Louisiana, led by Representative Broussard and aided by members from Michigan and other beet sugar States, assailed the duties approved by the ways and means committee and told President Wilson it was ruinous to the industry in the sugar States.

Chairman Underwood began the argument in defense of the schedule, detailing the long careful study the committee had given the sugar question.

Amendments proposed by Representative Broussard were opposed by the flat free sugar champions, led by Representative Hardwick of Georgia, who offered an amendment that raw sugar be placed on the free list at once, without any gradual reduction.

Representative Broussard's first amendment, proposed a cut on 96 degree sugar from Cuba of twenty cents per hundredweight at the outset, twenty-nine cents in 1916 and thirty-seven cents in 1919.

On 100 degree sugar, his amendment would make a cut in the rate of thirty-seven and a half cents per hundredweight now, fifty cents in 1916 and sixty-two cents in 1919.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Exhausted and unable to stand alone, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, was taken to a hospital for the night. She had been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and her condition was very serious. She was taken to a private hospital, where she is now being treated.

When the sentence was imposed, Mrs. Pankhurst openly boasted that she would obtain her release by instituting a hunger strike and she made good her threat. The release was in pursuance with the government's policy not to place the lives of the suffragette prisoners in jeopardy.

Mrs. Pankhurst would have no statement but it was asserted at suffragette headquarters that her condition was not "precarious."

Nine Days on Water.

For nine days, Mrs. Pankhurst had subsisted entirely on cold water, resisting every effort of prison officers to persuade her to eat. To the very last she continued a running fire of comment and sarcasm at the prison doctors and attendants.

The final effort to induce the woman to eat was made last night. Savory roasts and hot water were placed before her, but she refused to eat. She was then taken to a hospital, where she is now being treated.

"Fight On," she cried. "Fight on, fight on," she cried and

Finally, Kaho announced that he had been won by the eloquence of the ladies and by the irrefutable facts they had put before him. He announced that he was henceforth for the amendment. The delighted delegation thanked him, added his name to the list of those pledged to vote for their measure and left.

The Delegate has no vote.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ROME, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Pope Pius X, who has been ill with symptoms of Bright's disease for some time, suffered another relapse late this afternoon. Contrary to the advice of his physicians, the Pope received three bishops in his sick room, for which he was reproved.

His Holiness's condition this morning was so favorable and he showed so much improvement that when his sister, Maria Sarti, left the Vatican, she was smiling and cheerful. The Pope's brother, Angelo Sarti, was told that he could safely return to his post-office duties.

Soon after they had departed, however, the Pope began to show signs of weakness and the relapse followed.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

HAVANA, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Cofre A. Mendez, the newly elected Conservative mayor of the City of Cienfuegos, in the Province of Santa Clara, was assassinated last night. A group of men waylaid him on the street while he was on his way home and riddled him with bullets.

Six suspects have been arrested in connection with the crime.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

ATHENS, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A body of Turks, coming from the coast of Asia Minor, has massacred all the Christians among the inhabitants of the Island of Kappadocia, southwest of Rhodes, according to a dispatch received here today. No details were given.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Chas. F. Baker, the recently elected cashier of the Crocker National Bank, pleaded guilty today before United States District Judge Van Fleet to an indictment charging the abstraction of \$127,000 of the bank's funds. He will appear for sentence Monday, April 21. Baker will be allowed to remain at liberty on his \$50,000 bond until sentenced.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

BUFFALO STREET CARS

IN SERVICE AGAIN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BUFFALO, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Service was resumed on all of Buffalo's street car lines today. At a special meeting last night the strikers ratified the truce agreement, which provides for the arbitration of disputes between the company and its employees.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

BARACHE TOO MUCH

FOR LABOR LEADER

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is confined in a hospital here, threatened with mastoiditis of the ear. For several weeks he has suffered considerable pain, and was taken to the hospital today for constant attention and complete rest from his work.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Snatched from their revelries in some of the gayest of Chicago's cafes, bundled into automobiles and hustled to the La Salle Hotel, where they were forced to testify before the state senate "starvation wage" probe, a score or more of Chicago's "smart set" today stood out prominently in one of the biggest sensations in the city's history.

The raid of the subpoena servers occurred at midnight, throwing several hundred fashionable revelers into a panic. Profrigate society women were forced to stop dancing the tango and turkey trot and forced to tell the probers what part a fast life plays in the social evil.

The witnesses included the wives of millionaires, cabaret singers and other frequenters of the night life of the city, two famous loop restaurants, also were served with subpoenas. Two prominent married women of Peoria, Illinois, went into hysterics when investigators ordered them and their male companions to climb into autos and go with them to the La Salle Hotel.

A woman member of another slumming expedition leaped headfirst through the window of another cafe on Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street. Women in the cafes in the red light district felt on their heads the probing fingers of the probers. Men waded handfulls of bills of large denominations and vainly pleaded to be allowed to go. Officers aiding the investigators blocked all exits and no one was allowed to escape.

The raid was the biggest roundup in Chicago's history.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Bulgaria is making formal claims to the possession of Salonika, captured by King Constantine and his men and now occupied by the Greek troops, according to an exchange telegraphic report from Belgrade, Serbia.

The dispatch adds that Bulgaria is taking military measures to support her claim, while Greece is concentrating her army along the railway leading to Salonika.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

Move of Triple Alliance.

VIENNA, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Powers composing the Triple Alliance, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, have decided, according to the press, that Salonika should be given to Bulgaria as compensation for the cession of Silesia and a strip of Bulgarian territory to Roumania.

Russia and France, on the other hand, are of the opinion that Greece should have Salonika, while England appears in favor of the views of the Triple Alliance.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

Royal Yacht Seized.

ANTIVAR, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The private yacht Roumnia, owned by King Nicholas of Montenegro, was the first vessel to be gathered in by the blockading fleet of the brawlers. It was caught this morning at the mouth of the Bayana river, conveying three barges loaded with flour.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

BUFFALO, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Negotiations to settle the earnest's strike continue and Chairman Rodgers of the state board of mediation is exhausting every effort to bring both sides of the dispute to some basis for agreement.

The company has in part met Rodgers' advances. It offers to reinstate the men, regardless of whether they belong to the union or not, and promises, in ten days, to meet a committee of the employees to discuss their grievances and to arrange for arbitration, if necessary.

The men have not yet replied to the proposal. Militia are still patrolling the streets.

Several minor disturbances were reported today. A rumor that soldiers were enroute by train caused a mob of about one hundred men to threaten destruction of a New York Central trestle near here, but they were dispersed by a force of deputies.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Leaving a large photograph of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst in the ruins, suffragettes burned the pavilion at the Tunbridge Wells cricket field here today.

The hunger strike instituted in Holloway Prison by Mrs. Pankhurst is undermining her constitution. Home Secretary McKenna's administration, she said, is a "greatly weakened" one, but denied that her condition was critical.

Contrary to her prediction during her trial, Mrs. Pankhurst did not attend last night's suffragettes meeting at Albert Hall. Mrs. Drummond, who presided, announced the receipt of donations of \$75,000 as a result of "self-denial" week.

Miss Zelle Emerson, the American suffragette, who is confined in a private hospital, following a jail sentence for militant activities, has developed appendicitis, according to Doctor Moulton. He thinks an immediate operation is necessary.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The "Low Wage" probe on the ground that it is hurting Chicago's business.

The senate "Starvation Wage Committee" resumed its investigation here today. Last night the legislature personally inspected the city's dance halls. The first witness today was a pretty seventeen-year-old girl whose name is withheld. Her parents separated when she was fifteen and the witness came to Chicago to make her own way.

Drugged and Ruined.

The story told by the girl made a deep impression on the committee. "When I first came I met a girl named Anna Mack," she said. "She was well dressed and had lots of money. Anna introduced me to a man named Wallace and he took me to a hotel. I drank two glasses of beer and became unconscious. I awoke in a strange hotel. I knew then that I no longer was a good girl."

Later the witness testified she met an artist who paid her \$25 to pose in a nude. After the second posing the artist said, took her to a hotel for the night.

"Later," continued the witness, "I accompanied other men to hotels. I have visited the dance halls for several years. The men and girls meet there. Nearby hotels furnished rooms, without asking any questions. The men enters the front door; the girl by a rear or side entrance; and then meet upstairs."

"Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton, a Hull House settlement worker, furnished the probers with a list of two hundred dance halls here, where girls under sixteen years of age are sold liquor. She said men visitors were supplied with girls, and that the girls were bad, but the dance halls furnish the only social life for the working girls. If girls were paid better they could afford better dance halls and amusements."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 11.—

(Special to The Advertiser)—A report of the slaying of John Keene, low man William Corrie, two sailors on the cruiser California at Mazatlan, Mexico, was received today by the navy department.

Admiral Cowles, the dispatch was sent by wireless via the San Diego station.

According to Admiral Cowles, the men were probably set upon by Mexicans and lost their lives while trying to protect themselves.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—

(Special to The Advertiser)—Fear of another flood here is allayed as the result of cold, clear weather.

* taking the place of the downpour today. The weather is colder than for some time past.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

ROME, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Continued improvement is still being noted today in the condition of Pope Pius. His temperature and pulse are normal, but his heart is weak. Vatican physicians today declare that two months of complete rest will restore the Pontiff's health to a normal condition.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

NAO, Arizona, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—After a day of inaction, the Constitutionalists, under General Obregon, drew close to Naco, Sonora, today, and General Pedro Ojeda, commanding the garrison, prepared to give battle. Risk firing between the outposts of the command forces continued throughout the night. Deaths if any are unknown.

MOTHER OF FRENCH PRESIDENT IS DEAD

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

PARIS, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The mother of President Poincare of France is dead.

RECOGNITION TO WAIT

ON CHINA'S PARLIAMENT

WASHINGTON, April 11.—(Associated Press Cable to the Star Bulletin)—The United States has not yet formally offered the note of recognition to the Republic of China, though Secretary of State Bryan stands ready to do so. The recognition has been deferred until the Chinese parliament actually organizes.

"SQUARE DEAL WITH

FACTS AS THEY ARE"

(From Saturday Advertiser)

"Square with the facts as they are."

This is what President Wilson asks Congress to do in considering the new tariff bill. The declaration is contained in his message to the national lawmakers of the sixty-third session, assembled in extraordinary session April 8. The message reached Honolulu yesterday.

Though the President announces that he stands squarely for tariff reform, friends of sugar in Honolulu, who have read the statement, believe there is nothing in it which precludes the possibility of an agreement on the sugar tariff which will save the principal industry of this Territory. Following is the message in full:

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have called the Congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly. In order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation. While the whole fact and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner the country will be able to cover the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

Tariff Legislation.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks at the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the Government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the independence that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of a competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably can not, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff is henceforth to be most effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

Advices Careful Consideration.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it, and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up a new system, especially foreign trade, and energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well, and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item. To some not accustomed to the excitement and responsibilities of

greater freedom our methods may in some respect be more drastic than before, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedial. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

To Deal With Facts.

We are called upon to render the country a great service. It is our duty to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

It is best, indeed, it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you at the opening of your session which can obscure the first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of the one thing—tariff reform. In our fiscal system, which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file."

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

LOWER PRICES RULE

IN EASTERN MARKETS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Prices of important stocks and bonds reached a lower level today, although there was no severe pressure on the market, the volume of selling being curtailed considerably. Speculation was at a standstill at times. Pool operations, which were instrumental in bringing the average level from five to fifteen points above the year's lowest prices, have been suspended on account of this phase of financial matters.

Bonds were easy.

Stocks in which there was any trading of consequence worked slowly, including New York Central, which touched 103, the lowest since 1911. Steady shading in prices of numerous four percent bonds produced an unfavorable impression. Further talk of impending security issues incited fresh selling and many of the principal stocks lost one to one and a half points. Reading was especially heavy. Shorts were not impressed by the quality of resistance shown by the standard stocks and made no serious effort to cover their bets. Some stocks hardened in the final quarter of an hour, but the rally was feeble and the undertone remained depressed.

The market closed heavy.

COAST BIDS ARE

ABOVE LOCAL ONES

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Closing quotations:

Sugar Stocks.

Hawaiian Commercial ... 33 1/2

Hawaiian Sugar ... 31 3/4

Honolulu ... 41 1/2

Hutchinson ... 16

Kilauea ... 12

Onomae ... 37

Paauhau ... 15 1/2

Union ... 27 1/2

Oil Stocks.

Associated ... 88

Unlisted.

Honolulu Plantation Pool sold at 27, closed at 27 bid, 28 asked.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Raw sugar barely steady; muscovado 2.86c; molasses 2.01c. Refined steady.

FAVORABLE NEWS MAY

STRENGTHEN STOCKS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

On the board yesterday when it dropped to 16.62 1/2 for sixty-five shares in four unequal lots. Two blocks of 200 and 100 shares respectively brought 16.87 1/2, and it dropped an eighth from this figure for fifty shares between boards.

Paauhau declined three-quarters in a reported sale of fifty shares at 14. Pineapple was firm at 46.25, for 100 shares, and Hawaiian Electric at 240 for twenty shares. Brewery declined a half-point on a sale between boards of 100 shares at 22.

Other board sales included five shares of Hawaiian Commercial at a half-point to 22.25; five shares of Onu Railway unchanged at 135 and fifteen shares of Hilo Railroad common steady at 5.62 1/2.

Favorable tariff news received last night is believed will have a strengthening effect on the market today.

GOO YEE OTIUM

DECISION REVERSED

From Saturday Advertiser.

Holding that there was not sufficient evidence to show that Goo Yee had relied on false representations by Harry Rosenberg when he purchased large quantities of opium from the latter, the supreme court yesterday ordered a retrial of the case in which Goo Yee seeks to recover from Rosenberg \$114 which he paid for the opium which was supplied by District Attorney Brockton to Rosenberg and confiscated immediately after the sale was made.

The suit in question arose out of a trap laid by District Attorney Brockton to secure information regarding illegal dealing in opium in the Territory.

Brockton, on being informed by Rosenberg that Goo Yee was in the market for opium, supplied the former with three cases to sell to the Chinese. The deal was completed and Goo Yee was almost immediately afterward arrested on a charge of violating the opium law. He set up the defense that he had meant to buy stamped opium, and that although the three cases bore no stamp, the initials of Collector of Customs Stuckley appeared on the lids. This he claims Rosenberg told him was better than having them stamped, inasmuch as the initials showed that they had passed through the custom house. On this plea that he had been a victim of misrepresentation, Goo Yee was acquitted. He immediately afterward sued Rosenberg to recover the \$114 which he had paid for the opium and was given a verdict in the circuit court. Rosenberg appealed.

The supreme court, while sustaining the general proposition that "One who, desiring to act lawfully, is induced to purchase contraband opium by the fraudulent representations of the seller, believed and relied on, that the opium was lawfully imported prior to the enactment of the federal act of February 9, 1909, is not equally responsible with the seller and will not be denied relief by the courts."

In regard to Rosenberg's defense that he was acting as agent of the United States and had paid the money over to his principal, the majority of the court holds that one who induces another to buy opium by fraudulent misrepresentations cannot set up in defense to a suit for money so obtained by fraud that he was an agent of the United States.

In conclusion, the decision states that as the plaintiff did not testify, there was not sufficient evidence to sustain a finding that he relied on the defendant's representations, and grants a motion for a new trial.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The fight for free sugar now moves on to the senate. Already the Hawaiian and other opponents of an "unsweetened" bill are concentrating upon senators who are either openly or secretly unconvinced and sitting astride of the fence. While from the point of view of Hawaiian sugar planters and refiners there is little comfort in the stubborn attitude of the Administration and the house in what they call the "family basket" provisions of the Underwood-Wilson measure, it is still thought there is strength enough in the senate to gain some grains of protection for the industry which has helped Honolulu to become one of the most flourishing cities in the world.

A stiff fight is being made and all the sugar interests are pulling vigorously together. A feature of the present fight is the fact that now, for the first time, the Philippine sugar interests and the resident Delegates from Manila are acting with their Pacific Ocean "neighbors" and the domestic interests.

The most trenchant arguments in favor of adequate protection are those being addressed by Don Manuel Quezon.

KUHIO WILL DO THE

VERY BEST HE CAN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Prince Jonah Kahanamoku Delegate from Hawaii has written to suffragette headquarters as follows:

"Rest assured that I will do all I can to urge the adoption of the Constitutional amendment for woman suffrage."

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii—Advertisement.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in

CHOLERA and

DYSENTERY.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Checks and arrests

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Fast Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Obtaining Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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